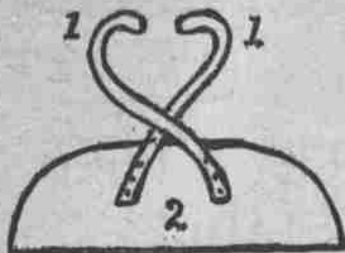




FOR SELF-SUCKING COW.

The self-sucking cow is a nuisance. A correspondent of the Montreal Herald has this to say about preventive methods: I have tried the spiked halter and the neck cradle, but have found that a determined cow was equal to circumventing either device. I have a cow now that has smashed up two neck cradles and to which a spiked halter proved useless, but since but since using the contrivance on her nose she finds it absolutely impossible to suck herself, and I find the



To Keep Cow from Sucking.

benefit in the milk pail. The device is very simple and does not hinder the animal from feeding in the pasture. It consists of two pieces of iron (1) and a small piece of wood (2). The iron is shaped like the ordinary "humbag" to fit into the nostrils and the lower ends are screwed firmly to the wood. When fixed in the animal's nostrils the wood hangs down over her lips and prevents any attempt to take the teat in her mouth. I have found it an absolute preventative and don't think there can be any better contrivance of a simple nature.

PARAFINING CHEESE.

It Must Not Be Done Until the Cheese Has Done Shrinking.

Parafining is a profitable process, and is not likely to be abandoned. But there are things about it that must be learned. One of these is that cheese must not be parafined too quickly after coming from the hoops. In that case the shrinking of the cheese afterwards causes the parafine to crack and the air gets into the cracks and of course quickly dries out the cheese in spots. After coming from the hoops the cheese should be permitted to remain uncoated for about a week, according to the experience of some cheesemakers. The parafining of cheese, says Farmers' Review, is to save the loss from shrinkage. Probably the cheese is better for retaining this moisture, as a dry cheese is not so desirable as a moist one. It is probable that the ripening will go on more uniformly in a moist cheese than in a dry one and that the curing will be more complete.

DAIRY NOTES.

Begin to feed those that are to be turned off.

It seldom pays to feed old animals for profit.

Now is the time to put old animals in condition to sell.

Use the test and know which are the best. Don't guess at it.

The best time to fatten is in warm weather; the best way, a little grain with the pasture.

Dry off the poor cows now and fatten them before the weather is cold. Be wise and keep only the best.

Are the cows well supplied with green fodder? If not you cannot expect them to keep up the supply of milk.

Keep the calves away from the torture of flies. Remember that the future prosperity of the dairy is dependent upon these calves.

I still see, in driving around the country, calves in the pig pasture. It is a loss to the owners, to say nothing of the suffering of the poor defenseless calves.

They should be protected from the torture of flies by the use of some good spray, and kept in out of the sun during the hottest part of the day. —Farm Journal.

Best Time to Cut Timber.

The best time to cut timber to have it last and make the best of firewood and posts, is after the leaves get fully ripe and before the first frost. There is less sap in the wood then. Just cut it off the stump at this time of the year. If you are in a hurry, and let it lie until you have time to trim it up.

To Check Tree Growth.

If a tree persists in making too much wood growth, head it in severely late in the summer, about the time the wood stops growing and begins to ripen up for winter. This has a tendency to check wood growth and induce fruit bud formation.

THE YOUNG COW.

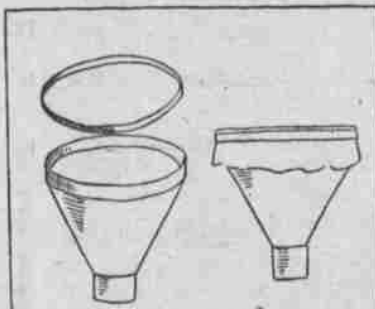
Judgment as to Her Value as a Milker Should Not Be Passed Too Early.

The young cow is an unknown quantity. No man living can tell the first year whether a cow is worth little or much. Some of the cows that have produced such small quantities of milk and butter fat that their owners have thought it wise to sell them have in later years developed into remarkable milkers. This fact is not only known to individual farmers, but has been demonstrated at our experiment stations. At the Michigan station one young cow that was a very small producer of milk and butter fat, and had more of the beef form than the dairy form, in subsequent years greatly changed her characteristics. As she grew older the beef form largely disappeared, and her form took on the wedge-shape peculiar to the dairy cow. She became a producer of milk in such immense quantities and of such richness that she obtained a national reputation.

In the early days of the Babcock test, many farmers disposed of young cows on the presumption that the test the first year had shown about what the cows would do in subsequent years. It was not long, however, before the professors of dairying and dairy experts everywhere began to advise the farmers against the practice. The young cow, if poorly fed, will develop but slowly (or not at all) into a good cow. If with her the old practice is followed of giving her only dry forage in winter and nothing but pasture grass in summer, it is doubtful if she will develop her full capacity for milk giving before she is seven or eight years of age. If, however, she is fed a good ration and one in accordance with the best scientific methods, she will develop about her full capacity by the time she is four or five years of age. It will take about three years of milking, says the Farmers' Review, to show what she is worth in any case. Our advice concerning the young cow is to give her a bountiful supply of feed, balancing up the concentrated foods with a large quantity of rough feeds, such as hay or silage, so that she will not overeat. There is no danger of an animal overeating if the bulky foods are in sufficient proportion. Danger only comes when she is allowed to eat a quantity of concentrated foods, or when she is given an unlimited quantity of green alfalfa, which is excessively rich in nitrogen.

A SANITARY MILK STRAINER.

Careful straining of milk is important if it is to be gotten to the dairy in the very best condition. One difficulty with many strainers, says the Farm and Home, is they are hard to clean and very unsanitary. The



Milk Strainer.

sketch shows a form of tin strainer over which a piece of cheese cloth is stretched which is easily cleaned and very simple to use. Two or three thicknesses of cheese cloth are pressed over the top of the funnel shaped tin and a ring, which is slightly larger, pulled down tightly to hold strainer cloth. This strainer will set comfortably in the can or other vessel and may be cleaned quickly and thoroughly.

Feed According to Individual Needs. Dairy cows should be fed according to their age, size and requirements. Large cows need more feed than the smaller ones and any cow in the flush of her milk flow needs more food than when she is only giving a limited quantity.

A Ruinous Policy. Selling the whole milk off the farm is ruinous of fertility and can only be afforded when the receipts for the milk are so good as to afford a return to the land by the purchase of food for the stock or of fertilizers.

A Winning Combination. The combination that wins is pure, well bred, well kept stock. These are important. But it is equally important to have the cows well trained. Milking habits may be ideal also.

The Young Cow. A young cow should not be judged too hastily. She is not at her best with her first calf. If she has the right breeding, and the right feeding, she probably will come out all right with her second calf.

The Feeding of the Calf. If a calf is fed skim milk, the butter fat should be replaced by something else. Otherwise an important element is lacking in its food, and it will be seen in its growth and maturity.

THE NEW RADIUM SILKS.

They Are of the Most Exquisite Tones and Fine Texture.

Radium silk has finally "arrived." Somewhat slow have we been to take up this soft, exquisitely toned material which has had such vogue in Paris for the last few months. The best gowned among our women have already learned the charm for daintiness, dressy costumes, but the fall and winter promises for it a regular furore.

Surely, there are few fabrics that can better stand popular favor. There is a delicacy, luster and wonderful color to the radium silks that make them peculiarly satisfying to a refined taste.

Akin to the best foulards and the liberty gauzes is it, with the best qualities of both. Heavier and finer weaves than the latter, it has all its graceful clinginess, with greater durability, while the softness and simple patterns of the former are enhanced by a high sheen, caused by being woven of organdie so fine that the single thread is barely visible.

But the chief beauty of the radium silks is their opalescent coloring, so indescribably lovely. A pink will have the soft blush of the heart of a shell; the tint of the sky shining through a fleeting cloud on a sunny day is seen in the blues, while the lavenders, greens, yellows, even the darker colors, have all the soft undertone that gives them a beautiful iridescent effect.

With all its softness of texture, this silk does not wrinkle easily. This peculiarly adapts it for the elaborate gowns for afternoon and evening wear, for which it is chiefly, indeed, one might say, exclusively, used.

For ordinary everyday purposes the radium silk, lovely as it is, would scarcely prove satisfactory, even in the darker tones; but, made up over a material that takes the strain—a taffeta, for instance—it is very desirable. It cleans as well as crepe de chine, and may even be washed, with great care, in a pure soapuds. This latter process, however, is not advised, as the material is apt to pull with rubbing.

Whatever the lasting qualities of this silk—after all, that is largely dependent on the wearer herself—its beauty is undeniable. Whether in the exquisite pastel tints for evening, shell or rose pink, maize, blue or turquoise, faint pinkish lavenders, sea green or champagne or in the deeper toned dove and silver grays, French and navy blue, a bright dark heliotrope, soft yellow browns and tans, or warm, rich olive—a shade, by the way, that promises to be very good this fall—the plain radium silks have a charm of coloring rarely seen.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS.

A beautiful set of crystal tumblers, quite high, were decorated nearly the full length with fern leaves cut quite deep.

An antiseptic drinking cup, folded so close one can carry it in the pocket.

Instead of the ordinary leather box for coat hangers, there are suede ones which form a bag the size of the hanger and will pack much more easily.

An attractive invalid tray was of mahogany with silver railing and handles at each end. There was a hot-water plate heater and separate silver plate. A covered silver bowl, a silver egg cup stand with pepper and salt; a tete-a-tete set of pottery overlaid with silver.

A small horseshoe-shaped pin set around the top with a row of amethysts and a row of small diamonds all around; at the bottom a gold bow-knot set with tiny diamonds.

A heart-shaped brooch, consisting of a large opal surrounded by a row of diamonds.

Amazon River Expedition. Dr. W. C. Farabee, of the anthropological department at Harvard university, with three students, will next year conduct a research expedition about the headwaters of the Amazon. For a time a base will be established at Arequipa, Peru. The party will be gone three years.

Smallest Potted Plants. German women collect what are supposed to be the smallest potted plants in the world. They are each growing in pots about the size of a thimble.

Remedy for Faintness. Sneezing is the best brain clearer known. Many persons conclude an attack of faintness, or fainting, with a violent sneeze. Our ancestors took snuff from a belief in the efficacy of sneezing. But tobacco so taken is in part absorbed by the blood and hurts the system.

Admit Your Error. If you have made an error and recognize it, submit graciously. Don't try to convince your listeners in spite of the error.

I would not enter on my list of friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.—Cowper.

A NERVOUS WRECK

Mrs. Green Gained 26 Pounds and Recovered Her Health by Taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

General debility is a term that covers a multitude of cases where there is no acute disease, yet the patient continues to lose strength and the doctor's medicines have no apparent effect. This is the decline that leads to death if means are not found to check it. In a great majority of cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will check it and restore health and strength because they actually make new blood and so send renewed vitality to every organ and tissue of the body.

Mrs. S. A. Green, whose address is Box 29, R. F. D. No. 4, Franklin, Ga., says: "For three and a half years I suffered with weakness and nervousness, complicated with stomach trouble. At times I was confined to my bed for periods ranging from three weeks to two months and was under the physician's care most of the time for three years. I do not know the cause of my trouble but I was prostrated with weakness and, although I took a great deal of medicine, nothing seemed to give me strength. At times my stomach hurt me something fearful and my head often troubled me. I was sleepless and what sleep I did get did not refresh me.

"When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I weighed but 104 pounds. I knew I was so bad that a few doses would not cure me and I had patience. Soon the pills began to give me strength, my blood got in better condition, I could sleep well at night and help some with the housework. Now I weigh 130 pounds and think nothing of walking half a mile. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me and the neighbors all know this statement is true."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y.

AGE

comes all too quickly to her who suffers from the diseases peculiar to women. Pain, weakness, debility, soon leave you but a wreck of your former womanhood.

WINE OF CARDUI

WOMAN'S RELIEF

relieves female pain, cures female diseases. "I was scanty, had numb feelings, and was terribly nervous every month, but Cardui has made me feel so much better," writes Mrs. J. Brandenburg, of Huntington, W. Va. Try it.

At all Druggists. c 18

WRITE for Free Advice, stating age and describing your symptoms, to Ladies Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

\$20

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Correspondingly low rates from all points: From Chicago, \$25.00; St. Paul, \$27.50; Omaha and Council Bluffs, \$22.50.

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Mexico's Marvelous Cacti.

Mexico has a cactus which grows toothpicks; another, ribbed and thickly set with toothpick spines which furnishes the native with combs; there is another cactus, the long curved spines of which resemble fishhooks; there is another which is an almost perfect imitation of a sea urchin; still another resembles a porcupine; there is still another covered with red hair which is nicknamed the "red-headed" cactus.

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Write for cloth samples of my \$10 Hand Tailored Suits, made by I. Reule, the little tailor, 15th and Curtis St. Denver.

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Denver Directory

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ages 17 to 35, must be able bodied, of good character and American citizens, either native born or naturalized. Apply to Navy Recruiting Office, room 22 Pioneer building, Denver, or room 416 Postoffice building, Pueblo, Colorado.

HOWARD E. BURTON, Assayer and Chemist.

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